CONGRESS WAVERING.

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SYMPTOMS OF BACKING DOWN. DEFEAT STARING THE DEMOCRATS IN THE FACE-A WAY TO GET OUT OF THE DILEMMA THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR-A FIRST REPORT ON

THE PARIS EXHIBITION. A conference of the two Democratic caucus committees has been held at Washington. The political legislation agreed upon is a modified form of that which was demanded at the last session, and which not being obtained caused the failure of the appropriation bills and made the extra session necessary. Rumors have been circulated that the President had consented to a compromise on this legislation. This is untrue. The result is that the Democrats will be unable to enact extreme party measures, and they are now looking for some way to escape from the position in which they are placed. The regular correspondent of THE TRIBUNE telegraphs a summary of the report of Mr. Morrell on the Iron and Steel display at Paris.

THE CONFEDERATES IN A BAD FIX. OBLIGED TO BACK DOWN OR BETOTALLY DEFRATED -THE DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS FOR A COMPROMISE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The Democrats, in their preparations for a surrender of all for which they ostensibly made an extra session of Congress necessary, have been very busy for the past two days in circulating a report that the President is ready to apromise with them in regard to changes in the Federal election laws, and that they will be able to adopt in their caucus certain amendments to those laws which Mr. Hayes will approve. This report has taken different forms under varying circumstances. It is alleged that some member of the joint caucus committee at its meeting yesterday said that he spoke by authority when he announced that the President would approve the plan which was adopted by that committee. Another form of the story is that Senator Bayard and Representative Springer have been able to ascertain through Secretary Evarts what kind of a modified election bill President Hayes would sign, and that the caucus bill in its final shape will closely conform to the Presi-

This story, in all its forms, is believed by several

them to carry out the programme which they laid down during the closing hours of the last Congress; first because it does not command the support of enough Democrats in either house to make a majority; and secondly, because of the firmness which the President has shown in opposition to it. No course is left, therefore, except to back down, and the leaders of the Democratic not back down, and the leaders of the Democratic party are now engaged in devising some means that will enable them to retire in as good order as possible. If they could induce the President to yield to them a single point, no matter how trivial or unimportant it might be, that would enable them to say to the country that, recognizing the right of the President to use the veto power, they had made a compromise with him and withdrawn from the controversy with honor. They done not make a source

A general press dispatch says that the House and Senate Democratic caucus committees held pies in the production of iron and stee). One firm sent to a joint meeting of five and a half hours' duration. The Expessition rails 130 feel long rolled direct from the a joint meeting of five and a half hours' duration. The first question was whether the proposed political legislation should be effected by the passage of a separate measure, or by the incorporation of repealing clauses, etc., in the appropriation bills, Nearly every one present participated in the dis cassion. It was finally determined that the latter course would be most expedient. The determination was reached by a vote of 13 against 5.

The next question considered was whether the repealing clauses in regard to the Federal election laws should be modified so as to repeal only those sections which authorize the appointment of chiefsupervisors and deputy marshals for elections, together with the sections conferring police powers on the supervisors, thus continuing the authorization for the appointment of two supervisors of different politics to serve in a testimonial capacity at each poll as witnesses of the count of votes.. After an exhaustive discussion it was decided to' recommend the modified proposition adove described. The vote was 14 against 4.

The joint meeting then authorized Senarors Thurman, Saulsbury, Bailey and Kernan and Representatives Chalmers, Springer, Carand Atkins to formulate provisions in accordance with this decision. They were also especially anthorized to consider the propriety of framing a substitute for Section 5,522 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribes penalties for violation of the election laws. Mr.

penalties for violation of the election laws. Mr. Springer's proposition to provide for the enactment of an existing English statute of George II, was very invorably received, and the joint sub-committee will probably recommend its adoption. It prohibits any soldier stationed within two miles of a vecting place from leaving his quarters on election day except to reheve guard or to go the polls to vote, and requires him in the latter case to return to his quarters immediately afterward.

The joint meeting proceeded to consider the question whether the legislation of the present session should be confined to the appropriation bills, including the measures above indicated. A decided majority of the Senate committee favored restriction of business to the appropriation bills, and to the "Yellow Fever bill." A majority of the House committee insisted that the opportunities for transacting general business should be improved, without, however, prolonging the session after the appropriation bills shall have been disposed of. It was finally decided to report disagreement on this subject to a joint caucus. This meeting defined in transacting with probably be held next Tuesday evening.

THE OFFICES OF THE SENATE.

NEW MEN PROBABLY TO BE VOTED IN TO-DAY. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 23 .- The intention in the Senate is to have the election of officers take place tomorrow. The transfer of all the offices to the newly elected will probably take place on Tuesday. The conference of Democratic Senators in regard to those subordinate officers whom it is thought best by tome to retain has not yet reached a decision. There is a disposition so far to ignore the practice of the Republicans under the old Democratic rule in regard to removals as to allow the cases where

cations are that the Democrats will make as short work as possible of this Civil Service rule.

on exhibition. A few articles which attracted favorable attention are enumerated.

HOW THE GREENBACKERS STAND. THE DEMOCRATS UNABLE TO DEPEND UPON THEM FOR EXTREME POLITICAL LEGISLATION-TWO SOUTHERN MEN WHO BELIEVE IN THE ELEC-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 23.—The Greenbackers in Congress have not decided upon any united line of action in reference to the political amendments to the Appropriation bills. They are not at all likely, however, to divide, as it was generally supposed they would, and vote on these particular questions according to their own individual political antecedents. Nearly all of the delegation declare themselves in favor of repealing the test outh and forbidding troops to be at the pells, and all of them with the exception perhaps of Mr. Ladd, of Maine, are opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Federal election laws. Mr. Ladd, although he voted with the Democrats to seat Mr. Hull, from Florida, and has since entered a Democratic caucus, is still claimed by the Nationals as one of their party, will, the supervisor law as the majority of the Nationals

The Greenbackers assert, and there seems to be good reason to believe, that the vote in the House a few days ago in the Hull case showed to the Democrats the risk that would attend an attempt to force a repeal of the Election laws in the House; and the fact, now well known to Democratic leaders, that none of the Nationals of Democratic antecedents can be depended upon to support Democratic partisan measures, has influenced the Democrats in receding from the defiant position they assumed prior to the adjournment of the last Congress, and to offer the compromise now being prepared by the Joint Committee of twenty-two.

It may seem singular, on the first statement of it, that among the most earnest opponents of the entire repeal of the supervisor law in the Greenback delegation are the two Southern members, Messts, Lowe, of Alabama, and Jones, of Texas, but such nevertheless is the fact. One of these gentlemen (Mr. Lowe) saw the wholesome effect of this law in the canvass which resulted in his own election to Congress, and the other gentleman (Governor Jones), although he did not take advantage of the law and select supervisors to watch the polls This story, in all its forms, is believed by several prominent. Republicans, who have recently talked with the President on the subject, to be utterly absurd. There is no doubt that he has expressed himself in the strongest possible terms in favor of preserving all present legal guards to the purity of elections. It is also true that those who have heard his views in regard to the so-called compromise of the Democratic cancus committee adopted yesterterday say that he regards it as a mere pretence of offer to the Republicans, and one that he will never think of signing either, as a separate measure or as it involves Secretary Evarts, is also wholly without foundation. The Secretary has had no consultation with either Senator Bayard or Mr. Springer, and does not know their views on the subject under consideration.

All reports of this kind originate in the desire of the Democrats to get out of a bad dileuma, in which they now find themselves. For two reasons it is univossible for them to carry out the programme which the start of the pregramme which the start of the pregramme which the start of the pregramme which the start of the programme which they have the start of the supervisor law, based on the supervisor law and secure a fair return of the vote, s es plainly

IRON AND STEEL AT PARIS. INTERESTING FACTS FROM THE REPORT OF MR. MORRELL-THE BIGGEST HAMMER IN THE WORLD-BESSEMER STEEL, ETC.

Washington, March 23.-Mr. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, has submitted his report to the Secretary of state on the exhibits of fron and steel in that exhibition. The leading from and steel producing countries of the world in the order of their Importance are enumerated France, Belgium, Austria and Hungary, Russia and Sweden. These countries product 984g per cent of

President to use the veto power, they had made a compromise with him and withdrawn from the controversy with honor. They dare not make a square issue with the Executive, because they know that that would be sucedal. They dare not give up without a struggle, for then the country would see the dishonesty of the pretensions it is made an extra session necessary. The end of it all will be a victory for the Erpublicans, either by the complete surrender of the Democrats or their overwhelming defeat through the President's unswerving opposition to all their revolutionary schemes.

The joint caucus may be held to-morrow night, though it is thought more probable that it will be delayed until Thesday. It is believed by the House nembers who desire to begin general business that in a joint caucus there will be strength chough to overcome the evident reluctance on the part of the Senate to have business go on. In the House almost the entire anti-Randall force favors several weeks of general work.

Sweden. These countries product 9sig per cent of the world's annual product of from and steel and an exhibit, Mr. Morrell says that the progress made by that nation in the manufacture of rade castings, but riven he world's annual product of from and steel at the Paris Exhibition except Germany.

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Speaking metrical ions. A cast-st-el shaft was also exhibited 64 feet 4 inches long and 17 inches in diameter, and weighing 20 tons. The exhibit of Great Britain, Mr. Morrell says, was not worthy of the position she occuingot and bent into four lengths of 32 feet each. Some interesting specimens of iron used in ordnance were also and 174 inches in diameter, was also exhibited,

The Euglish showed very numerous and excellent specimens of agricultural machinery and entlery. Germany was not represented in the Exposition, but Mr. Morrell visited that country for the purpose of making a careful inspection of its iron and steel industries and in order to make the report a complete one The most interesting feature of his paper in relation to Germany is that which treats of the competition be tween the three great iron and steel producing countries of Europe. Since Germany acquired the Iron districts of Alsace and Lorraine she has become a troublesome rival for France, while the British manufacturers are sending their products to Germacor itself, and competing with articles of iron and steel manufactured at Mr. Morrell calls attention to the advantages which the United States possesses in being so widely separated from European countries, and thus being re-

otherwise exist. Mr. Morrell's report in regard to the iron and steel in dustries of Belgium is very interesting. He says there s something amuzing in the comparative prosperity of the Belgian iron and steel industries when their natural resources are taken into consideration, and when the same industries of more favored countries are experiencing a greater or less depression. The causes for this condition of things, Mr. Morrell says, are to is found in cheap labor, long hours, the technical education of workingmen, strict economy in administration, attention to minutest details, and use of the most improved labor-saving machinery. The population of 12,000 square miles of territory. The country is a hive of industry. There is no room for drones. Every man has his work to do, and he must be content with small wages, for high wages would soon put an end to all employment by destroying the ability of Belgium to compete in foreign markets. Strikes are exceedingly rare, and when they do occur they are soon terminated, because the Government will not tolerate them. Personal economy is essential to exist ence. The labor of women and children is utilized. Rulroads through its own territory, favorably situated scaports, and a trading spirit handed down from the middie ages, aid in securing foreign purchasers for Beigian manufactures. Belgium utilizes all her resources. She is industrious and frugal. She neglects none of her opportunities. Mr. Morrell concludes this portion of his report by the remark that much of the distress existing in other countries might be obviated by the practice of the same virtues, and that it would not involve the re-

duction of wages to the Belgian standard. The Austro-Hungary exhibit of iron and steel was exeptionally fine, and showed remarkable progress. The same may be said of the Russian exhibit, and also of that of Sweden. The progress in the application of new methods in the last named country is slow, which, Mr Morrell says accounts for the absence of much increase

in her product. The exhibit of the United States was inadequate, and did not fairly represent the industrial resources and progress of the country. The great American rolling mills and steel works literally made no sign of their capacity, nor did other establishments, in the manufacture of iron and steel. Not a rail nor a keg of cut nails, bar changes are decided upon to go to the president pro tem instend of to the Vice-President, as has been the invariable Republican custom. The indi-

In his general survey of the features of the Paris Exposition, as far as they relate to iron and steel, Mr. Morrell says that he is led to the cenclusion that they pre-sent very little that was new to the practical man who is engaged in the manufacture of these products. There were evidences of progress in the dephosphorization of fron, in the substitution of machine for hand-puddling, in the simplification and perfection of the openhearth process, in the casting of steel, in the manufacture of wrought iron and steel and their application to new uses, but no absolutely new process for the manufacture of iron and steel was exhibited or described. The metallurgical world, he says, has apparently reached a resting place in the matter of invention and steel-makers everywhere seem to have reached the conclusion that in the improvement of present processes, and in the extension of the use of Iron and steel, are they to find problems worthy of their attention in the future. The display of iron and steel products at the Paris Exposition has never been equalled in a World's Fair, while the exhibits of machinery have only been surpassed by that made at Philadelphia, which was more extended and more varied than that of Paris ally in motion. At the same time, the Paris Exposition undoubtedly, vote on the question of the repeal of demonstrated more fully than that at Philadelphia or any previous one, the efficiency of machinery in all in, dustrial enterprises, and exhibited the efforts of every progressive nation to obtain the best machinery for its own service, and the necessity brought upon all by their active competition to adopt every new device and improvement which tends to increase, perfect and cheapen

On the effect of the introduction of the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel, Mr. Morrell says that The London Times remarks that the Bessemer that The London Times remarks that the Bessemer steel process has ruined the manufacturing from trade. Mr. Morreil says that it has done more than this, it has distributed among many countries the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and has thus enabled them to supply more fully their own metallursical wants and the metallurgical wants of other countries, in hea of their own previous partial dependence upon Great Britain for the other iron and steel products. It has thus added not only to ruin the manufacturing from trade of all contries, but to ruin that of Great Britain particularly; and it has paced a limit upon the Bessemer steel industry of Great Britain itself. This is a revelation in connection with the world's rou industry which was reserved for

it has placed a limit upon the flessemer steel industry of Great Britato itself. This is a revelation in connection with the world's iron industry which was reserved for Paris to make elearly manifest. In answer to the question whether any valuable suggestions for new uses for iron were made at the Paris Exposition, Mr. Morrell says that the most important relates to the introduction of various systems of iron permanent way for railreads in the place of wooden crossities and stringers which are now generally in use. In one or two of these systems steel is substituted for iron. The commissioner timins that it is not improbable that one or two of these systems will become popular and even necessary in countries which do not possess an abundance of timber, but at present many objections are under to their adoption. The use of iron in the place of wood in the construction of buildings, and also of bridges, telegraph pales, and in mining operations is increasing every year in Europea. Mr. Morrell also mentions the manufacture of mineral fuel from the culm of coal, which in several European countries is a rapidly developing industry. In this country, however, he thinks that the abundance and cheapness of good coal while long operate as an impediment to the utilization of the dust which has accumulated or may accumulate in the vicinity of coal mines.

Mr. Morrell attaches to his report many valuable icinity of coal mones.

Mr. Morrell attaches to his report many valuable tatistics of the product of iron both in foreign counities

Washington, March 23, 1870. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report have amounted to \$15,700.

The reconstructed Senate Committee on Francis in the mittee, met to-day, but transacted no business beyond author zing Chanman Wallaceto appoint a clerk and other efficers for the committee. An adjournment was then taken until next Wednesday.

mits to the Department of State copies of a circular in the English and Spanish languages, setting forth the advantages the merchants of the South American States would derive by importing their goods from the United States rather than from Europe. The importers who have adopted these recommendations already express their satisfaction with the results. They are particularly attracted to the United States at this time by the successful resumption of specie payments. It is a financial active/ment that commands the respectful admiration of South American merchants generally.

THE LEHR AND WEHR VEREIN.

CHICAGO, March 23 .- The Socialists of this city heid a grand ball last night to commemorate, as the programme expressed it, "The dawn of liberty of 1848 and 1871" (the Paris Commune). About twentyfive thousand people, mostly of the class known as remained peaceably until the close of the proceedings. There were no speeches, but a liberal display of guns was made, the number of the inilitary being estimated at from 509 to 1,000. The object was said to be the raising of money to perfect their organization, military not colited.

THE BANKS AT NEW-ORLEANS ALL RIGHT.

New-Orleans, March 23 .- Bank Examiner Getman telegraphs to Controller Knox to-day as follows: The aggregate deposit of the seven National banks here is \$6,425,000. The aggregate cash, exclusive of the redemption fund, and a large amount with the New-York reserve agente, is \$2,400,000. The condition of the banks is strong. The excitement was causeless, and is now over. The action of the banks is approved by this community. The time of redemption is likely to be anticipated."

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL FOSTER.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 23 .- The funeral of General George P. Foster yesterday was an imposing affair. Business was almost entirely suspended. The pali-bearers were Governor Redtield Proctor, Generals W Y. M. Ripley, P. P. Pitkin and Stephen Thomas, Colonel W. G. Venzey and Dr. Alleb. The procession was nearly a mile ions, and consisted of local military organiza-tions the Fire Department, Masonic lodges, the veterans of the 4th Verment regiment, Post Stanuard G. A. R., the civic authorities and prominent citizens.

A COTTON SHIP ON FIRE.

Charleston, S. C., March 23,-At about 9 o'clock to-night the cotton aboard the ship David Brown, for Havre, was discovered to be on fire. The fire appears to be in the after hold, and judging from the dense

GENERAL T. W. SHERMAN'S WILL.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 23 .- The will of General Sherman contains no public bequests. He leaves \$5,000 to a colored woman who has been in his family since his marriage, and was formerly, it is said, a slave in Governor shannon's family. George C. Mason is ap-pointed the guardian of his son, who at twenty-one obite control of property estimated to be worth

CATTLE-DEALERS DISSAUSFIED.

POUGHREEPSIE, March 23 .- Cattle-dealers atong the Haison River are severely criticising General Patrick's proclamation relative to the conveyance of much cows and other store animals by railway and by water. They declare that the pleuro-pneumonia scare is unfounded; especially so far as any county on the Hadson River is concerned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A WITNESS FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY.

BALLSTON, N. Y.. March 23.—The jury in the ones case has given a yerdict of guily. The sentence was alternal.

A MYSTERY THAT SHE WAS NOT KILLED. SCRANION, Penn., March 23.—Miss Maggie McNeish, of Hyde Park, Penn., fell over a cuff seventy-five feet high yesterday. She is fataily injured.

thigh yesterday. She is intaily injured.

THE ABREST OF WHILLIAM E. BARNES.
PHILAPELPHIA, March 23.—William E. Barnes,
Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested berson the arrival of the
W.York train, vesterday, on the request of the Brooklyn
lef of Police. He is charged with forgery.

Cinef of Police. He is charged with forgery.

HOYT, THE MURDERER, SEN FENCED.

BRIDGEP SIT, COUL., March 23.—In the Hoyt trial resterday, the defence falling to establish their point that me of the jury had expressed an optimal before the trial, dwin Hoyt was sentenced to be hanged May 13, 1880, in the SMUGGLERS ROUTED.

nediately purback to Detroit
BRIDGE, NEGRO AND MULES DEMOLISHED.
MACON, Gh., March 23.—A tornado struct
didedgeville at 2 o'clock yesterday. The bridge over the
scone River was totally demolished; loss \$0.000. A negro
the was on the bridge of the time, was killed, together with
the mules he was criving. Many stores were unroofed.

the mules he was driving. Many stores were introofed.

A DISHONEST TRAVELLING AGENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—John T. Triker, who has been employed as traveling agent for printing firms here, has been making fraudulent drafts during the last twenty days, en many of which he has obtained money. He is now "wanted" at Keckuk, lowa, Chicago, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind., Unconsul and Columbus, Olno, Pittaburg, Penn., and other places.

SOUTH AFRICA IN ARMS.

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

MOIROSA ON THE WAR-PATH-CRELMSFORD LIKELY TO BE REMOVED-ANOTHER RADICAL SCHEME

PROPOSED IN FRANCE. In South Africa, the Basuto chief Moirosa has raised the standard of revolt against the British authorities. It is announced that Sir John bissett will probably succeed Lord Chelmsford as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. Colonel Pearson is still in peril. The French Chamber of Deputies has resolved that the Senate and Chamber should meet in convention, to anthorize the Legislature to sit in Paris. Prince Bismarck has declared he would be willing to accord legislative government to Alsace-Lor-

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONFLICT. A BASUTO CHIEF IN OPEN REVOLT-COLONEL PEAR-

SON STILL IN PERIL. CAPE Town, Wednesday, March 5, 1879. The Basuto Chief Moirosa is now in open ebellion. Colonel Southey, commanding the British forces in his country, will begin offensive operations Basutos are generally disaffected, owing to the intention of the British to disarm them, but they do not openly support Moirosa. There has been no further fighting in Zu uland. [The Basutos occupy a province west of Natal. It has an area of about 10,000 square miles, and is very mountainous. The population is about 130,000. Their country was proclaimed British territory in 1868, and was formally annexed to Cape Colony in 1871.] CHELMSFORD PROBABLY SUPERSEDED

LONDON, Saturday, March 22, 1879. The Central News is informed that Lieutenant-General Sir John Blssett, who is now in South Africa, will suc-

ceed Lord Chelmsford as Communder-in-Chief of the British forces at the Cape of Good Hope. The Globe (conservative organ) doubts the truth of this announce-ment. COLONEL PEARSON STILL IN PERIL. Renter's advices from Cape Yown to the 5th inst. men-tion a report that Colonel Pearson had made a raid and burnt Cetewayo's old Kranl. Other advices of the same date, however, do not give the impression that he is ma

date, however, do not give the impression that he is in a position to undertake an offensive operation, and state that the Zulus have destroyed the road from Turcia to Ekowe, and seem determined to do their atmost to prevent relief from reaching him. All idea of attempting to send him relief before the arrival of further reinforcements seems to be abandoned. Lieutenants Chard and Gonville Bromhead, who defended the post at Rorke's Drift so successfully against the Zuius on January 23, have been gazetted brevet

Some light is thrown on the perilous position of Colonel Pearson by the correspondent of The 18, seventeen days prior to the date of the above advices, said: "The past week, in common with the whole to resume the offensive until considerable reinforceto Colonel Pharson, who remains cooped up at Ekowe with a force of nearly 1,750 men, of whom 1,300 are

BISMARCK ON ALSACE-LORRAINE. LONDON, March 23, 1879.

In the recent debate on the government of Alsace-Lerraine, in the German Reichstag, Herr Schneegan networated legislative independence for these prov-inces. He proposed that the Governor should reside at strasburg instead of Berlin. Prince Bismarck said: "I only state what I have interceded successfully for with the Emperor and hopefully with the Bundestath. In all that we concede to the way of autonomy we must conthe present, but also in less peaceful. I have begun to Chancellor I should add that of Minister of a country of a million and a half of inhabitants. I consider it indisa to the country that it should have a solid such and political basis and officials through whom the chief power in Berlin may have intercourse with the people, I am in favor of the appointment of a Stadtholder with a I am in favor of the appointment of a Stadtholder with a responsible ministry, as in a Grand Duchy of similar importance. Military security will remain as before in the hands of the Empire. The question as to the separation of Aisacc from Lorraine sound remain open. Per haps Aisacc would be more rapidly and solidly organized if it did not remain homogeneous with Lorraine Finally the good sans of the population of Aisacc would work ngainst the Parisians dietween whom and French men there is a wide distinction who remain in the province. If Germany was quiet and had patience, this German Oak, formerly pulled down by the French and now propped up by the Germans, would regaln its strength. Let us see that it does." The speech was londly applicated throughout the House.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

PREPARING TO MOVE TO PARIS. VERSAILLES, March 23, 1879. The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 330 to 131, resterday resolved that the Senate and Chamber meet in Congress for the revision of the Constitution, enabling the Legislature to sit at Paris instead of Versailles. The Chamber afterward rejected the Bonapartist motion for an inquiry into the recent mystification Léon Say, Minister of Firance, defending himself, re-pelled the instructions and calumnies against his part of this affair.

The Times's correspondent at Paris says the French Government is not likely to oppose the project of remov-ing the scat or legislature to Paris.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, March 23, 1879.

The scheme for a mixed occupation of East Roumelia after the third day of May continues to be pressed by Austria, and is stated that its ultimate acceptance is probable, as the only alternative of anareny and bloodshed, necessitating further Russian interfer

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the Powers invoking their mediation on the frontier question between Greece and Tukey. The frontier commissioners of Greece have returned to Athens. The Turkish commissioners declare the line indicated by Greece inadmissible.

Mukhaar Pacha has been ordered to return to Constantinople within a few days.

CASTELAR'S PLATFORM. Maprin, March 23, 1879.

Señor Castelar and 103 former Deputies of the Cortes have issued a manifesto to the Democratic party. They announce as their programme a sincere return to the Constitution of 1869, which proclaimed religious and educational liberty, freedom of the press, and liberty of meeting and association. The manifesto also declares in favor of universal suffrage, inviolabil-ity of Spanish territory, and payment of the interest on the public debt, and recommends a policy avoiding alike reactionary excesses and demagogic Utopias.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITION. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 23, 1879.

All the space of the International Exhibttion at Sydney next August will be free. There will be no charges or commissions of any sort. Exhibitors will pay freight. The exhibition promises to be successful It is hoped that America will be well represented. The Executive Commissioner offers to reserve for her 30,000 feet on the floor of the main building, and also half as much more space for machinery.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CONTEST. LONDON, March 23, 1879.

The betting on the annual university boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, which will take place over the usual course from Putney to Mortiake on place over the datal course from 1 and 2. April 5, is 2 to 1 on the latter. One transaction of 125 to 50 on Cambridge is quoted.

DISTURBANCE IN SONORA.

SAN Diego, Cal., March 23.-A special dispatch from Tucson states that General Serna is in possession of the towns of Alamos, Guaymas, Altar and Magdalena. President Diaz supports Serna. General this afternoon, without doing any damage. A steamer Mariscal holds Hermseillio, Weis and the remainder of has arrived from Newburg with coal boats in tow.

the State. For each side there are about 1,200 adherents.

THE WEST INDIES AND VENEZUELA. HAVANA, March 22 .- The English mail er has arrived from St. Thomas, with advices to the 17th inst. Vice Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield arrived on the 15th inst. from the Windward Islands, on board the British man-of war Bellerophon. Eight other

Peace prevailed in Sau Domingo. President Guillermo ead formed a cabinet, with Manuel de Jesus Galvan as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Congress closed its session Minister of Foreign Affairs. Congress closed its session after revising the Constitution. The Presidential term is constitutionally fixed at two years.

Peace has been restored throughout Hayti. President Canal has issued a decree of annesty to all persons implicated in the late riots.

Venezuela news states that Guzman Blanco took charge of the Government, and formed a new Cabinet. The country was perfecilly tranquil.

G. A. Philips, of Venezuela, has been appointed Venezuelan Consul at New-York.

THE JAPANESE AGGRESSIVE.

YOKOHAMA, March 4 .- Japan threatens to iclude the Loc Choo Islands as a department of the Empire instead of a tributary dependency. The islands have appealed to China and foreign powers. [The Leo Choo Islands are in the Pacific Ocean about thirty miles southeast of Japan. Great Loo Choo, the principal and largest island of the group, was visited by Commodore Perry in May, 1853, when it was explored by a party, among whom was the late Eayard Taylor. As a dependency of Japan, Loo Choo was included in the treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry with the Government of Yeddo.

HONORS TO A DEAD ACTOR.

RECEIVING THE REMAINS OF BENJAMIN C. PORTER -ARRANGING FOR A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE,

Members of the theatrical profession in this city have taken prompt measures to secure a proper reception and burial for the remains of the actor, Benjanin C. Porter, was assassinated at Marshall, Texas, by a ruffian named Currie, who, at the same time, seriously wounded Maurice Barrymore. Mr. Porter was at the time stage manager of the Warde-Barrymore Combination. The fact of the attempted double assassination was made known on Friday. Saturday at 11 a. m. an informal meeting of members of the profession was held at No. 2 Union Square; much sympathy was expressed with the widow and mother of Mr. Porter, and it was decided to call a regular meeting for 3 o'clock Sunday, at the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-st., to take action for the relief of Mr. Perter's family, and to make arrange

nents for the funcial.

About seventy-five members of the profession were present at the meeting yesterday. John P. Smith being chosen chairman, M. A. Dam, treasurer, and Colonel T. Aliston Brown, secretary. Mr. Shannon and Mr. Caz-nuran were requested to draft resolutions expressive of sympathy with the family. Barton Hill moved that a | in the mental complexion and the instincts of this committee and sub-committees be appointed from princessof the blood that was to be. She was imbued among the theatrical managers of the country to raise a | with the prose of the Quakers amongst whom she

FRESH ALARM OVER SITTING BULL.

TOTTEN IS TO BE ATTACKED.

Chicago, March 23.-A communication has been received by Lieutenant-General Sheridan from Major Crofton, the commanding officer at Fort Totton. Dakota, which says that an Indian named Upaarhika had returned to the agency after a long absence. Upaarhika says that he left the agency on a hunting excursion. Finding game scarce, he wandered a long distance from home, and finally arrived at the Poplar Creek Indian Agency. At that place he found a large number of strange Indians, among whom were several who had strange Indians, smolg women as Crow Dog, proved to be a relative of Upaarhika. This Indian told him (Upaarhika) that he had, in company with five other Indians belonging to Sittleg Bull's band, visited the vicinity of Fort Totten hast Fall on a reconnottering trip, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it could be attacked with sneeces, and what were the best routes of approach. Crow Dog told Upaarhika that as soon as the grass gets upsufficiently to afford pasurage, three parties of Indians will leave Sittleg Bull's camp and move on Forts Bultord, Stephenson and Totten. Each attacking party will be as strong as can be conveniently subsisted en route. Crow Dog stated further that Sittling Bull's Indians are encamped on both sides of the Brilish ine, and that they number between 1,600 and 1,700 ledges. Upaarhika told Major Crotton that when he visited Poplar Creek there were about 250 lodges of hostile Indians in that vicinity, and that they declined to receive rations from the agent. Major Crotton expresses the belief that Upaninika told a true story. He asis that the garrison at Fort I often be increased by the admittion of one company of infantry, and prefers that Company I, of the come from Sitting Bull's camp. One of these, known

ALBANY NOTES.

SEVERAL BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR ROBINSON, ALBANY, March 23.-A partial hearing was had before Justice Learned yesterday in the matter of the final distribution of the assets of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the further hearing was adjourned to some future time, the date of which

The Governor has signed the following bills:

The Governor has signed the following bills:

To amend the laws of 1802, conferring additional powers on the Marshals of the City of New-York.

Releasing to Florence Butter certain real estate in New-York city.

For the improvement of the Hidson River and to make an appropriation of \$30,000 therefor.

To establish the fiscal year of State charitable, electrosynary and reformatory restitutions.

A PLANET OBSERVED BY PETERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 23 .- Professor Peters, of Clinton, announces the discovery by himself of a planet of the tenth magnitude, in eleven hours fiftyeight minutes right ascension, nine degrees twenty-twe eight minutes right ascension, minutes north declination. Professor Foerster of Bertin, announced that the planet observed by Professor Peters in eleven hours fifty-eight minutes right ascension, etc., is "Lets."

E. F. Baird, Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

TWO WIVES AND ONE HUSBAND.

Thomas Maguire, age thirty-four, a street ender, was arrested and taken before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with bigamy, by Mrs. Engabeth Beswood, of No. 163 East Thirty-accordest, who chained that he married her daughter Elizabeth, age eighteen, and that he nad a wife at Albany. Maguire and the daughter both denied a marriage ecremony and consequently were discharged by the Judge. Last inght Maguire's wife arrived from Albany, bringing her marriage certificate, dated November 11, 1878, and Mrs. Beswood produced a letter from the Rev. J. L. Gider, pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, certifying that he married Thomas J. Maguire and Elizabeth Beswood on March 13, 1879. Maguire was again arrested and locked up on a charge of bigamy, and the girl, charged with truancy by her mother, was also locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station. arged with bigamy, by Mrs. Elizabeth Beswood, o

THE HUDSON OPEN FOR NAVIGATION. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23 .- The ice in the Hudson opposite this city moved out with the tide

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

THE LATE PRINCESS MURAT'S CAREER. HOW MISS FRASER, OF PHILADELPHIA, CAME TO MARRY ONE OF THE BONAPARTES-THE FALLEN FORTUNES OF THE FAMILY AT THE TIME-NA-POLEONIC SCANDALS.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Paris, March 1.-The late Princess Murat was

ne of the many links between the United States of America and the Imperial Court of France, where she was allowed to rank as wife of a prince of the blood. She made a love match. The year she exchanged the name of Fraser for that of Murat, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were at a low ebb. Caroline, the widow of King Joachim, the youngest sister of Napoleon, and the mother-in-law of Miss Fraser, was dying in poverty at Trieste. Louis Napoleon was a mooning adventurer, in debt and difficulties, and dependent for nerve and sustenance on the beautiful Mrs. Gordon, whom at Ham he charged Louis Blane to kiss for hun. Charlotte, the widow of Louis Charles, eldest son of the King of Holland and Queen Hortense, and the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, was following her scandalous down-hill career in the Eternal City. She had been the Delilah of Leopold Robert, the painter, who died in a paroxysm of jealousy which she excited. The Pope contemplated banishing her from the States of the Church, Mme, Bonaparte Wyse was the paramour of an Irish officer, Captain Johnstone, in a garret in the Rue de Rivoli, along with her two daughters-now Mme. Ratazzi and Mme. Turr. Lucien's sons, Pierre and Antoine, were filibusters with no fixed home, and held in opprobrium wherever they went. The one bright spot in the darkened sky was the marriage at Florence of Jerome Napoleon's daughter Mathilde to the Prince Demidoff. Mathilde, then a young woman of superb beauty and brilliant accomplishments, came with her wealthy and barbarous Russian husband to Paris to agitate for her family and to open a Bonapartist salon to which Thiers promised to bring his friends. Whilst she was shining in Parisian society, and as

a subject of Czar Nicholas and a cousin of his sonin-law defying the police of Louis Philippe to expel her, Lucien Murat was trying to eke out a subsistence for himself and his young wife by teaching French to American Quakers. She was an estimable but not loveable woman. The Scot is the most respectable but the least amiable member of the Celtic family, and there was much of Scotland committee and sub-committees be appointed from a mong the theatrical managers of the country to raise a reliet fund for the family. On Mr. Nathan's motion a subscription paper was started to raise money for a burial plot, probably in Evergreen Cemetery, and for the funeral expenses. On amendment the money subscribed at the meeting, amounting to \$225, was ordered to be paid into the general fund. Among those on the subscription list were: A. M. Palmer, Morris Simmond, John a Shendan, Tony Fastor, E. M. Holiand, B. Nathau, Nelson Decker, C. R. Eppy Wh. eliows, Mr. and Jrs. Bordaunt, signor Majeron, Barton in the case of the control of the assassio, doubts being expressed as to the zeal of Texan histor. J. E. Shamon, George Farren, Charles E. Furibsh, Francis Tamendi and others were appointed a committee to receive the remains at the depot at 10 octock has evening, it was announced that the interial would probably at other were appointed at committee to receive the final Opera House Tamesday next. This committee to receive the will meet at mont oday at Mr. Shamond's office. A. M. Palmer sent his check for \$50; James W. Coller seistance were received from the managers of the fifth Avenue Thausaday next. This committee to receive the probably at the first of the control of the sent would probably account the first of the control of the sent would probably account to take pose probably at the first of the control of the sent would probably a the first of the control of the sent would probably account to the control of the sent of the sent of the control of the sent of the control of the sent o

the Duchess de Mouchy, for whom the old ladies overhanded the butler's and cook's accounts, looked after the nurses and governess, and saw that the clef applied his ski'l in the interests of economy.

POLITICAL NEWS.

AN INDIAN COMES IN WITH THE STORY THAT FORT THE BINGHAMTON SENATE DISTRICT FLECTION. The vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the death of Peter W. Hopkins (Rep.), of the XXIVth District, will be filled at a special election to morrow, The nominees of the two parties are Edwin G. Halbert (Rep.) and Samuel D Halliday (Dem.), of Ithaca. The (Rep.) and Samul D Haliday (Dem.), or Russel. The District is composed of Broome, Thoga and Tompking Counties, and in 1877 voted as follows for State Senator: Peter W. Honkins (Rep.), 11,586; Joseph B. Spragne (Dem.), 10,733; Royal W. Cimton (Pro.), 228; scattering, 16; total vote, 22,561; Hopkins's plurality, 853; Hopkins's mighrity, 611. Last year these counties voted as follows (omitting scattering votes) for Congressman: Recombinan, 13,206; Democratic, 1,738; Greenback, 9,869.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, March 23 .- At the Democratio Convention yesterday Senator A. Harris was nominated for Mayor. The following nominations were also made for anyor. The following homomous account, Alfred Yaple; Board of Pablic Works, Nat. C. Caldwell; City Solicitor, C. W. Gerard; City Treasurer, Daniel Metz; Judge of the Police Commissioner, L. W. Fechheimer; Prosecuting Attorney, Thomas I. Cogan.

BLACKBURN FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23 .- The Democratic district convention was held here yesterday to choose candidates to the State convention to be held in May. The delegates were unanimously instructed for Dr. L. P. Backburn for Governor, James E. Cantrell for Licuienant Governor, R. A. Joves for Attorney-General, and Fayette Hewitt for Auditor.

A DESPERADO SHOT JUSTIFIABLY.

BALTIMORE, March 23 .- Between 11 and 12 o'clock last must Sergeant Harvey, of the Police force, and Policeman Chancy arrested an intoxicated individual who was behaving in a disorderly manner at the Old Town Varieties. On leaving the theatre the officers were followed by a party of roughs, nambering from forty to fifty, who seemed determined on a rescue. Po-nceman Chency, who had charge of the prisoner, was violently assaulted, thrown down and badly choked by violently assaulted, thrown down and only choose by his man Sevicent Harvey, being hard pressed, drew his revolver and warned the mob to keep back. At this moment Chaney was down, strucyling with the pris-soner, who was on top, gripping him by the throat. Officer Harvey was then assaulted and struck violently several times, when he fired, killing Thomas weldon, the ringlemen. A jury of inquest was summoned, and to-night, after examining a namber of witnesses, ren-dered a verdict that the shooting was justifiable.

THE RUSTICATED RETURNING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23 .- Sixty-five of the eighty students who were given a forced vacation from St. Stephen's College have returned. Parkensen, who put a fellow student under the pump, has gone to Hobart College, Geneva, with several of his classmates who left St. Stephen's with him.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CROWDED WITH ORDERS FOR STEEL BAILS.
SCRANTON, Penn., March 23.—The Luckawanna from and coal Company will double its steet mill force on Monday to meet the increased demand for steel rails.
PROMOTED TO BE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Mr. Charles E. Pugh, general agent of the Pennsylvania Bailroal, is to be made general superintendent of the road, with headquarters at Albona, on the 1st of April.

MINERS DEMANDERS

MINERS DEMANDING THEIR BACK PAY.
SCHANION, Fenn., March 23.—The intuers of the remayivants Anthractic Coal Company threaten to prevent the resumption of work index the wages due them are paid, keediver deCalo hopes to compromise with them.

Receiver alcuate hopes to compromise with them.

THE LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.

CHISTER, Penin, March 23.—The new steamship santiage was boilt for the New York and Caba Mail Steamship Company, and when completed will said to Havana direct.

BISHOP SCARBOROUGH AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 23.—Bishop Scarborough visited Long Branch to-day and presched in St., James's Church. He administered the rite of confirmation to twelve candidates. The Rev. Elliot D. Tompkins assisted.

to twelve candidates. The Rev. Elliot D. Tompkins assisted.
THE BURIAL OF DR. DE KOVEN.
Mil.WAUKEE, Wis., March 23.—The funeral services of the late Dr. De Koven took place at Racine yesterday. Bishop Wells officiating. A large concourse of people was in attendance, Milwankee and Chicago being represented by many fermer students of the college.